

## **Historic, Archive Document**

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Wild Flowers of the National Parks Region  
NATIVE AMERICAN ALPINES

Frank H. Rose  
1020 Poplar St., Missoula, Mont.

Here is a list of plants I regularly collect. Whenever Identical Latin names are found, they refer to these same plants. Look them up in your own library. Common names (page 12) are frequently local and may apply to different plants in different sections of the country.

These plants are scattered over parts of three states, Montana, northern Idaho, and northern Wyoming. Some will be under snow until late July. Some vary from year to year in abundance and some are hard to find. I know these plants and where they grow and will do my best to please you but usually your order cannot be shipped immediately or all at one time.

Photographs of many plants of this region may be found in the Government bulletins; Plants of Glacier (50¢), Yellowstone (35¢), and Rocky Mt. (25¢) National Parks, available from the National Parks Service, Washington, D.C. You should own these bulletins.

I furnish three plants at twice the unit price and strongly urge that your orders be not less than this minimum. Hard to get plants must be back ordered until available or collected for a service fee. It will help if you suggest substitutes that would be acceptable to you. All plants F.O.B. Missoula, Montana.

\* Seed intermittantly available of \* items 25¢ per packet.

* ACONITUM COLUMBIANUM or LUTESCENS .25 Monkshood. Usually blue, sometimes white. Best collected as a fall bulb. 2-5' pH-6 summer	% CRYPTOGRAMMA ACROSTICHOIDES .20 Parsley fern. 6-12" pH-6-7
* ACTAEA ARGUTA .35 Baneberry. Ruby red or china white, showy berries on identical plants. Interesting in the wild garden. White. 2-3' pH-6-7 May-June	% CRYPTOGRAMMA Densa .35 This one at present known to me only on one hillside and that not always available. 6-12" pH-6-7
* ACTINEA LANATA .25 Caespitose, entire green leaves with large yellow flowers on short woolly stems. pH-7-8	% CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS .25 Fragile fern. The fern for a mossy bank. 4-6" pH-6-7
ACTINEA (PYDBERGIA) GRANDIFLORA .35 Grand yellow sunflowers on 8" woolly stems with woolly divided leaves. But try to find it.	# DRYOPTERIS SPINULOSA DILATATA .30 Spreading Spinulose Wood-fern. Frost proof fronds. 1-2' pH-6-7
# ADIANTUM PEDATUM .30 The popular Maiden hair fern. 12-18"	# DRYOPTERIS FILIX-MAS .30 Male fern. Tall, dark green, more streamlined pinnules, but hardly as large as the lady fern. 2-3' pH-6-7
Though this is an alphabetical list for your convenience, I list our other ferns here. All ferns are to be recommended. Choose to suit your need.	% POLYPODIUM VULGARE HESPERIUM .25 Licorice fern. Plentiful on the coast, but rare here and a steep climb. 4-6"
(#) Tall garden ferns are mostly from forested areas of Idaho.	% # POLYSTICHUM LONCHITIS .30 Holly fern. As attractive as it is rare. 6-12" pH-7
(%) Rockery ferns from cliffs and rock slides of various areas.	# POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM .25 Christmas fern. 1-2' pH-6-7
Either, 1 doz. (4 or more species) 1.50	# THELYPTERIS DRYOPTERIS .25 Oak fern. Single leaves along a black string-like rhizome. 6-12" pH-6-7
# ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA .25 Lady fern. Large plants, .50 Our easiest to grow large fern. Like Pteris, browns with the first frost. Light green. 2-4' pH-6-7	% WOODSIA OREGANA .25 6-8" pH-6
% CHEILANTHES (PELLAEA) GRACILLIMA .35 A rock fern from high on a windy hill in Idaho. 4-6" pH-5-7	% WOODSIA SCOPULINA .20 Tolerates a sunny site. 4-8" pH-6
% CHEILANTHES FEEI .35 A woolly one of dry rock crevices.	Sun, rain, and drainage. And the greatest of these is drainage.



- \* *ALISMA PLANTAGO-AQUATICA BREVIPES* .25  
With a name like that it stands in the mud and drinks water. We can get you a whole collection of plants for your pool for 2.00 if you want them.
- ALLIUMS look better than they smell. I list only 4 but I don't go much for perfume. If you do, Rydberg lists 35 for my area. Plant a dozen in a clump.
- \* *ALLIUM CERNUUM* Doz. .60  
Lower (less moist) woods areas. Lavender to white. 12" pH-7 May
- ALLIUM BREVISTYLUM* Doz. 2.00  
A red onion of mountain woods. Deep rose. 12-18" July
- \* *ALLIUM SCHOENOPRASUM SIBIRICUM* Doz. 1.00  
Our only hollow stemmed onion. Light rose. 1-2'
- ALLIUM TEXTILE* Doz. .75  
A little clustered onion of the dry hillsides that bloom and then disappears until next season. White. 6" pH-8 Apr.
- \* *ANEMONE CYLINDRICA* .25  
Wind flower. Long seed heads. White. 18"-2' pH-6 May-July
- \* *ANEMONE GLOBOSA* .25  
Wind flower. Round seed heads. Bronzy-green. 15" pH-6 May-July
- \* *ANEMONE PATENS NUTTALLIANA* .25  
Pasque flower. Purple fls. in early spring before even its own woolly leaves unfold. Easy as it is good. Purple. 6-10" pH-6-8 Apr.-May
- ANEMONE PIPERI* .20  
Woods Anemone. Pretty what there is of it. Nothing much but the flower. White. 6-8" pH-5-7 May-June
- \* *ANTENNARIA APRICA* .15  
Cat's-paws. Dense, gray foliage mats. White. 6" pH-6-7 Apr.-May  
One of the best.
- \* *ANTENNARIA ROSEA* .15  
Rose. 8" pH-5-7 May-June
- \* *APIOPAPPUS ACAULIS GLABRATUS* .35  
Yellow. 4-6" pH-8 May-June
- APIOPAPPUS LANUGINOSUS*, sometimes.
- \* *AQUILEGIA FLAVESCENS* .35  
Lemon columbine. Yellow. 2-3' pH-5-7 June-July
- \* *AQUILEGIA JONESII* 1.00  
Perhaps the most coveted rare alpine. A cushion of compact, gray foliage with single, erect blue flowers on 5" leafless stems. Not difficult, but dormant only. Blue. 6" pH-8 June
- \* Seed 25¢ per packet.
- \* *ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI* .50  
Lots of kinnikinnik, but good, young plants are scarce. Hang down a wall. Red berries, evergreen foliage. pH-5-6
- \* *ARENARIA CONGESTA* .25  
Knot-like heads, grass-like leaves. White. 6-8" pH-5-6 May-June
- \* *ARENARIA LITHOPHILA* .20  
White. 6-8" pH-5-7 Apr.-May
- ARENARIA NARDIFOLIA* .25
- \* *ARENARIA OBTUSILOBA* .35  
Many of the chickweed family are rockery plants. Try *SPERGULARIA RUBRA* for a wet place.
- \* *ARENARIA PROPINQUA* .25  
Alpine sandwort, or
- ARENARIA ROSSII* .25  
Many of the Arenarias are from the high peaks. I drive a Jeep.
- \* *ARNICA CORDIFOLIA* .15  
Yellow. 8-12" pH-5-7 Apr.
- \* *ARNICA LATIFOLIA* .25  
Tufted, a good rockery variety.
- Several others here also of which *ARNICA FULGENS* produces flower heads in abundance for the drug trade. .25
- ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA* .25  
Keep it cut back for soft-as-kitten fur gray foliage. Easy.
- \* *ASARUM CAUDATUM* .25  
Wild ginger. This unusual, shady ground cover carries its brown fls. at the end of creeping branches, then buries its seed in the duff. pH-6-7
- \* *ASTER ALPINUS* .30  
A low, large single flowered aster of the high mts. Violet. 8"  
A good one. pH-5-7 June
- \* *ASTER COMMUTATUS CRASSULUS* .20  
A small flowered one, drought resistant. White. 2' pH-7 Aug.
- \* *ASTER INTEGRIFOLIUS* .25  
A large one of moist mt. areas. Lavender. 12-18" pH-5-6 July-Aug.
- \* *ASTER (IONACTIS) SCOPULORUM* .25  
Dry site Aster. Violet. 4-6" pH-8 May-June
- ASTER (IONACTIS) STENOMERES* .35  
Larger plants from Mt. areas.
- Half a dozen other species in my herbarium.
- \* *ASTRAGALUS GLAREOSUS* and others .25  
The different rattle-pods and vetches have me confused, and I doubt if you would order one if I listed them all. The *Oxytropis* are better. Or are they?



ATRYRIUM, see under ADIANTUM

ATRAGENE, see CLEMATIS

\* BALSAMORHIZA SAGITTATA .25  
Leaves like shields, blossoms like sunflowers, roots like fence posts. I send small ones.  
Yellow. 1½-2' pH-7-8 April

\* BERBERIS (MAHONIA) REPENS .35  
Creeping Oregon grape. A ground cover coloring red in cold weather. Yellow. 1' pH-5-7 May

BESSEYA CINEREA .25  
Kitten-tails.  
Red. 6-12" pH-6-8 Apr.-May

\* BESSEYA RUBRA .25  
They are different, but not to the casual observer. If you don't care which, leave it to me and I'll send the first one I find.

\* BOYKINIA HEUCHERIFORMIS .50  
Like B. Jamesii, but slightly larger and more northern. Fls. dark violet. Cool cliffs. pH-7-8

\* BOYKINIA MAJOR .25  
This big saxifrage and false bugbane (Trautvetteria grandis) look the same until they bloom. White. 2' pH-5-6 June

BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS  
These are collected when dormant, but order early as we do not stock many.

\* BRODIAEA DOUGLASIA (bulbs) Doz. 1.00  
Wild hyacinth. Good for cutting. Blue. 18" pH-7 May

\* CALOCHORTUS APICULATUS Doz. .75  
Small cat's-ear with yellow hairs and circular dark colored glands. My preference. Choose for yourself, you cannot go wrong here. White. 6-12" pH-5-6 May-June

\* CALOCHORTUS ELEGANS SELWAYENSIS 1.00  
A small cat's-ear with purple hairs. 4-8" pH-5 June-July

\* CALOCHORTUS GUNNISONII Doz. 1.00  
From east of the mountains. White to purple with narrow purple band.

CALOCHORTUS MACROCARPUS Doz. 1.00  
Large lavender lily of the sagebrush area. 10-18" pH-7 June-July

\* CALOCHORTUS NUTTALLII Doz. 1.50  
Similar. From east of the mountains. This has one less chromosome than C. gunnisonii. 10-18" June-July

For other bulbs see, ALLIUM, CALYPSO, CAMASSIA, CLAYTONIA, ERYTHRONIUM, FRITILLARIA, TRILLIUM, LLOYDIA, & ZIGADENUS

DEALERS, ask for my wholesale discounts.

DORMANT ROOTS  
Fully dormant plants look dead, but are alive. They are harder to find when dormant, but safer to move. Try the following: (planted to avoid winter wet and then left undisturbed)

ARNICA CORNIFOLIA Doz. .75  
DELPHINIUM BICOLOR " .50  
DODECATHEON CUSICKII " 1.00  
HYDROPHYLLUM CAPITATUM " 1.00  
LEWISIA REBIVIVA " 1.00  
MERTENSIA LONGIFLORA " 1.00  
RANUNCULUS GLABERRIMUS " .50

Many plants may, if you prefer, be collected semi-dormant and held until after the hot weather for shipment.

CACTI, zero hardy  
See OPUNTIA & CORYPHANTHA

CALTHA LEPTOSEPALA (ROTUNDIFOLIA) .25  
Marsh marigolds are best in wet places near cold running water. White. 6-12" May-June

CALYPSO BULBOSA .35  
Dormant bulbs per dozen 2.50  
Well known fairy's slipper. Grows in damp, cool woods. Collected dormant, can be kept two months in a paper sack. Pink. 2-4" pH-6-7 June

\* CAMASSIA QUAMISH (bulbs) Doz. .50  
Blue. 18" pH-5-7 May-June per 100, 1.00  
"Lost Lake" in Yellowstone Park may have been a meadow of these flowers. Plant lots of this one. Better color than the eastern C. esculenta.

\* CAMPANULA PETIOLATA .25  
Western bluebell. In all rock gardens. Blue. 10-15" pH-6-7 All summer

\* CAMPANULA PARRYI IDAHOENSIS .35  
or similar

\* CASTILLEJA HISPIDA .25  
Paint brush of well drained hillsides. Red to orange. 12" pH-7-8 May

\* CASTILLEJA MINATA .25  
Red paint brush for damp bottoms. Red. 12-18" pH-5-7

CASTILLEJA PULCHELLA .25  
or C. OCCIDENTALIS  
Reddish-yellow. 6" pH-5-7 June

\* CHAMACTIS DOUGLASII .20  
Bride's bouquet. Biennial. Give them earlier and stay single. White. 1-2' pH-7-8 summer

CHINAPHILA UMBELLATA .35  
Pipsissewa. One source of oil of wintergreen. Also have the smaller CHINAPHILA MENZIESII when I can find it. Pink. 6-12" pH-6-7 June-Aug.

\* CHRYSOPSIS VILLOSA .20  
Golden Aster of waste places. It will grow! Yellow. 12" pH-7 May-June



- \*CHRYSOETHAMNUS NAUSTOSUS .50  
Or one of the 40 or more varieties.  
Round in form. Pale, with matted hairs.  
CHRYSOETHAMNUS VISCIDIFLORUS  
Greener, with broom-like branches.
- CLAYTONIA LANCEOLATA (see bulbs) Doz. .75  
A desirable spring beauty, despite the  
gnats and mosquitoes where I dig them.  
White. 2-4" pH-5-7 Apr.-June
- \* CLAYTONIA MCGARRHIZA .35  
Big-rooted spring beauty, and  
really a beauty.
- \* CLEMATIS COLUMBIANA .35  
Atragene. Try this trailing purple  
Clematis with vine honeysuckle  
(Lonicera ciliosa) on a shaded wall.  
Purple. 10' pH-6-7 June
- \* CLEMATIS DOUGLASIA .35  
The urn-flowered Clematis.  
Blue. 1-2' pH-6-7
- \* CLEMATIS LIGUSTICIFOLIA .50  
White flowered vine for fences and  
sunny banks. White. 15' pH-7-8 June-July
- \* CLEMATIS PSEUDOALPINA TENUILOBA .50  
They appear as individual plants,  
among the rocks, but seldom are.
- \* CLITONIA UNIFLORA .20  
Queencup. White flower followed by  
large, porcelain blue berry. Plants  
at intervals along an endless, under-  
ground rhizome. White. 6" pH-5-7 June
- COLLOMIA DEBILIS .35  
Perennial Collomia from the rock  
slides. Often far through the rocks  
from the soil about its roots.  
Blue. 6-8" pH-5-6 May-June
- COPTIS OCCIDENTALIS .15  
Gold-thread (from the yellow root)  
White. 6" pH-5-7 May-June
- \* CORNUS CANADENSIS .35  
Bunchberry. Part shade ground cover.  
White. 6" pH-5-6 June-July
- \* CORYDALIS AUREA .35  
Golden Corydalis
- CORYPHANTHA (NEOBESSEYS) MISSOURIENSIS .50  
Smaller straw-colored flowers.  
Red fruits in spring, more showy  
than the summer flowers.
- CORYPHANTHA VIVIPARA .50  
Purple flowers, green fruits.  
Above two scarce here for the present.
- CORYPHANTHAS are of the ball or pin-  
cushion type. More peaceful than  
Opuntias. C. missouriensis may be han-  
dled bare handed if you can find it.
- \* CRYPTANTHA SHELTONII .20  
Popcorn flower, biennial  
White. 9-12" May-June
- CRYPTOGRAMMA, see under ADIANTUM
- CYPRIPEDIUM FASCICULATUM 1.00  
Large twin leaves halfway up stem  
& cluster of small reddish flowers.  
Don't count on my finding it.  
Red. 8" pH-5-6 June-July
- \* CYPRIPEDIUM MONTANUM 1.00  
White lady's slipper. I can get this  
grand orchid, but have paid dearly  
as it poisons me.  
White. 12-18" pH-5-6 May-July
- CYSTOPTERIS, see under ADIANTUM
- \* DELPHINIUM BICOLOR .15  
An easy, showy, dwarf larkspur.  
None better.  
Royal blue. 8-12" pH-6-8 May
- DISPORUM TRACHYCARPUM .25  
False Solomon's seal.  
Yellow. 12" pH-5-7 May-June
- \* DODECATHEON CUSICKII .25  
Our best. A dryer, more sunny site  
than pauciflorum. Leaves soft-hairy.  
Purple corolla with yellow throat.
- DODECATHEON PAUCIFLORUM .25  
Purple. 8" pH-5-6 June
- \* DODECATHEON RADICATUM .25  
A large one for a cool, wet place.  
Blooms at 6" ripens seed at 2'  
Pink. pH-5-6 May-June
- \* DOUGLASIA MONTANA .25  
Moss pink. Difficult unless suited,  
but hardly anything better if it does  
well. Prefers scree soil or wall.  
Pink. 2" pH-7-8 Apr.
- \* DRABA ANDINA, AUREA, DENSIFOLIA .25  
and others. Small tufts of green  
covered with racemes of bright yellow  
flowers. Scree. Not too easy, but good.
- DROSACE (ANDROSACE) CARINATA .30  
Rock jasmine, resembles Douglasia  
but is white flowered, & hard to find  
when I want it.
- DROSER A ROTUNDIFOLIA .25  
A bog plant. Eats gnats, but not to  
my satisfaction.
- DRYOPTERIS, see under ADIANTUM
- \* DRYAS OCTOPETALA .35  
White mountain avens.
- \* EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM .25  
Fireweed. Often follows a forest  
fire and rather looks like one.  
Rose. 3-5' pH-5-7 June
- ERIGERON, daisy to you. We have 100  
but 10 is enough to list.
- \* ERIGERON COMPOSITUS .15  
White, because it is easy to get.  
White. 4-6" pH-7-8 April



- \* *ERIGERON CONCINNUS* .20 Small blue, because it is easy to grow. Blue. 8-12" pH-6-7 May-Aug.
- \* *ERIGERON COULTERI* .25 A large white one of moist woods. White. 8-12" pH-5-6 July-Aug.
- \* *ERIGERON DIVERGENS* .25 Spreading, small flowered purple one, very good.
- \* *ERIGERON GLANDULOSUS* .25 A neat little plant with large purple flowers.
- \* *ERIGERON MACRANTHUS* .35 A large clustered blue one. Blue. 12-18" pH-6-7 July-Aug.
- \* *ERIGERON MONTANENSIS* .25 A narrow leaved pinkish one of dryer areas.
- \* *ERIGERON PUMILUS* or *CAESPITOSUS* .25 White, up to 1 ft. of dry areas.
- \* *EPIGEON SIMPLEX* .30 A dwarf alpine daisy
- \* *ERIGERON TRIEIDUS* .25 The cutest little one of the lot. Compact, green cushion supporting abundant white daisies. White. 2-4" pH-7-8 April-July Others if you want them.
- \* *ERIOGONUM OVALIFOLIUM* .25 Gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads. Give it a scree soil, mostly drainage. White. 6" pH-7 Apr.-May
- \* *ERIOGONUM FLAVUM PIPERI* .35 Medium green with yellow flowers. Yellow. 8" pH-5-7 Apr.-May
- \* *ERIOGONUM SUBALPINUM* .35 Larger, yellowish-white flowers turning rose with age. Cream. 12" pH-5-7 May-July
- We have many other Eriogonums of which *E. MICROTHECUM* is shrubby. I am not a buckwheat authority and won't be irked if you prefer other names.
- \* *ERIOPHORUM CHAMISSONI* .25 Cream puffs. 8-12" pH-5 Bog. July
- \* *ERIOPHYLLUM INTEGRIFOLIUM* .30 Small Oregon sunshine, worth its weight in gold when happy. Golden. 6-12" pH-5-6 May-Aug.
- \* *ERIOPHYLLUM LANATUM* .25 Oregon sunshine. Gray-white foliage, likes the gravelly soil of a rock slide or road bank. Short lived, but reseeds. Golden. 12-18" pH-5-6 May-Aug.
- \* *ERITRICHIMUM ELONGATUM* .35 Sometimes *E. HOWARDII* Alpine forget-me-not. Prettiest of the timberline plants, but difficult. Furnished about Sept. 1, semi-dormant.
- \* *ERYSIMUM ELATUM* .25 Western wall flower. biennial Orange-yellow. 12-18" pH-7-8 Apr.-June
- \* *ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM* or var. .75 Glacier lily. Nature plants this one abundantly and deep. Eatable, especially to rodents! Yellow. 12" pH-5-7 Apr.-May
- \* *FRASERA SPECIOSA* .25 Green gentian. Not my ideal, but some like it. Conspicuous
- \* *FRIILLARIA PUDICA* Doz. .75 Yellow-bell. One of our earliest spring bloomers. Irresistible to school kids. A dried up bulb is best. Yellow. 6-8" pH-6-8 Apr.
- \* *GAILLARDIA ARISTATA* .20 Blanket flower. Cultivated east, but grows wild here. Red-yellow. 12" pH-7 May
- \* *GALIMUM BOREALE* .20 Plumes of small white flowers. White. 12-18" pH-5-7 May
- \* *GAURA COCCINEA* .25 Like butterflies along a bough.
- \* *GAUTHERIA HUMIFUSA* .35 A red berried ground cover.
- \* *GENTIANA CALYCOSA* .35 Kind to amateur gardeners. Deep blue. 10" pH-5-6 Aug.-Sept.
- \* *GENTIANA ROMANZOVII* (ALGIDA) .20 Arctic gentian. Flowers Clumps .50 greenish-white streaked with purple.
- \* *GERANIUM VISCOSISSIMUM* .30 Red. 12" pH-7 May-on
- \* *GILIA AGGREGATA* .20 The first choice of our hummingbirds. Biennial; reseeds. Scarlet. up to 2' pH-6-7 May-June
- \* *GILIA CEPHALOIDEA* .35 From high mountains. White. 4-6"
- \* *GOODYERA DECIPIENS* .15 Rattlesnake plantain. Why don't you like it? Deep woods. White. 10" pH-5-7 May-July
- \* *GRASS, SEDGE, RUSH* or *WOODRUSH* .30 If there is one you want, name it.
- \* *GUTIERREZIA SARCOTHAPE* .25 Turpentine weed. Green in dry weather. Some good in most of us if you look for it. Yellow. 12" pH-7-9 summer
- \* *HABENARIA DILATATA* .25 White flowered bog orchis. Lizard shaped roots. Possibly others.
- \* *HEUCHERA CYLINDRICA GLABELLA* .20 I like its resourcefulness. Cream. 1 1/2' pH-5-7 May-June
- For dwarf red Heuchera, see Boykinia.



HIPPURIS VULGARIS A dozen of 6 different species for your pool.	.25 2.00	LITHOSPERMUM RUDRALE = L. PILOSUM Pale yellow fls. followed by hard shiny, white seeds. 12-18" pH-7-8 May	.35
HYDROPHYLLUM CAPITATUM Dormant roots, fall. Blue. 6" pH-6-7 May-July	.15	LLOYDIA SEBOTINA The Alp lily is charming, but small. Sometimes I can find it.	Doz. 1.00
HYPERICUM SCOULERI Have you seen it at Logan Pass? Red tinged buds opening into golden fls.	.25	* LOMATUM MACROCARPUM White. 10-14" pH-7 May	.20
IONACTIS, see Aster scopulorum		* LONICERA CILIOSA Vine honeysuckle. Red flowers. This and Clematis columbiana are my prettiest vines.	.35
* IRIS MISSOURIENSIS Only wild Iris of our area, but good.	.15	* LUPINUS BURKEI Blue. 1-3' pH-5-6 June-July	.25
* KALMIA POLIFOLIA MICROPHYLLA Alpine laurel. An evergreen bordering bogs. A clump of roots and branches, but seldom individual small plants. Pink. 2' pH-4-5 June-Aug.	.35	* LUPINUS FOLIOSUS Blue. 1-2' pH-5-6 June-July	.25
LESQUERELLA UTAHENSIS Drabas and Physarias are more showy. Yellow. pH-7-9 Apr.-May	.25	* LUPINUS LYALLII Light blue. 4-8" pH-6 July	.35
LEWISIA MINIMA Several small white fls. from a turnip shaped bulb as large as a very small pea. I find it in Idaho.	.30 Doz. 1.50	* LUPINUS HELLERAE Blue. 1 1/2-2' pH-7 May	.25
LEWISIA PYGMAEA Pink fls. resembling L. rediviva, but smaller. Root 1-2" long and smaller than a score card pencil. I know this one in Wyoming. It is rarely white here.	.30 Doz. 1.50	If you aren't particular as to species of bluebonnet, I'll send an extra plant.	
* LEWISIA REDIVIVA Bitterroot, more ample. State flower of Montana and Lewis & Clark's finest find. 2" fls. like Cactus blossoms. Dormant roots keep like potatoes. Avoid wet crowns in winter. Pink. 2-3" pH-6-8 June	.20 Doz. 1.00	LUZULA MULTIFLORA If you want sedge or wood-rushes, we have lots of them.	.20
* LIATRIS LACINIARIA PUNCTATA Glazing star. Wooden bulbs. Purple. 12" Aug.-Oct.	.35	LYGODESMIA JUNCEA Shelton weed. A flowering herb of the dry plains, resembling a rush.	.25
* LIGUSTICUM FILICINUM TENUIFOLIA Fragrant rooted parsnip. 1-12"	.20	* LYSICHTON LAMTSCHATCENSIS Leaves less durable than the fig, but more ample up to 1 1/2 X 3' White flowered bog plant. by express	1.50
LINNAEA BOREALIS AMERICANA Twin-flower. Ground cover in shade. Pink. 4" pH-5 Apr.-May	.35	MAHONIA, see BERBERIS	
* LINUM LEWISII Blue flax. Nothing more graceful. Blue. 12-24" pH-7-8 June-July	.25	* MALVASTRUM COCCINEUM Cowboy's delight, anyone's delight. Orange-scarlet. 6-10" pH-8 Aug.	.20
LISTERA CORDATA Greenish. 10" pH-5-6 June-Aug.	.25	* MENTZELIA DECAPETALA Showy biennial of barren banks.	.25
LITHOPHRAGMA BULBIIFERA or PARVIFLORA Trinecup. White. 8-10" pH-6-7 Apr.-May	.20	MERTENSIA LONGIFLORA Mostly flower, better than M. PUL CHILLA or M. MUTANS. The small tuber like roots may be handled as bulbs. Blue. 4-6" pH-6-7 Apr.-May	.20
LITHOSPERMUM MANDANENSE warf plant with golden yellow, fragrant, showy flowers. Rare. 6-8" pH-7-8 June-July	.35	MERTENSIA OBLONGIFOLIA American bluebell. Leaves hairy above. Blue. 6-8" pH-6-8 May	.25
FREE SEEDLINGS per 100 \$5.00		MERTENSIA OBLONGIFOLIA NEVADENSIS Slightly more robust, leaves smooth both sides. With my fading eyes, if you don't care, save a nickle, or order MERTENSIA sp.	.25 .20
		MERTENSIA PANICULATA BOREALIS Big roots for border planting. Blue. 2-3' May	.35
		Other MERTENSIAS if you like them.	



* MIMULUS GUTTATUS	.25	* OXYTROPIS SPICATA or ALBIFLORA	.35
Yellow. 6" up to 24" June		White locos.	
* MIMULUS LEWISII	.35	PACHYSTIMA HYPSEMITES	.35
Another Lewis & Clark introduction.		Mountain lover.	
Red. 12-18" May-June		Evergreen shrub. 3' pH-5-7	
MIMULUS MOSCHATUS	.35	* PARNASSIA FIMBRIATA	.30
Yellow, creeping. 3-6" June-Sept.		Grass of Parnassus. For streamside.	
MITELLA CAULESCENS	.25	White. 6-12" pH-5-7 June-Sept.	
Yellowish-green with 3 leaves on		PARONYCHIA SESSILIFOLIA	.35
the flower stems. 6-12"		Whitlow-wort. Cushioned. pH-8	
MITELLA NUDA	.25	PERAIUM, see GOODYERA	
Modest enough. Produces runners		PEDICULARIS CTENOPHORA	.25
late in season.		Rose. 12" pH-7-8 June-July	
Greenish-white. 6-10" May-June		PEDICULARIS GROENLANDICA SURRECTA	.25
MITELLA PENTANDRA	.25	Flowers are pink elephant heads;	
Greenish-white. 8-12"		trunk, ears and all. Wet place.	
Above 3 with pinnately cleft petals.		Pink. 12-18" pH-5 July.	
MITELLA STAUROPETALA	.25	For mule's ears; see WYETHIA	
Larger, with long white 3-cleft		PEDICULARIS STIFOLIA	.25
petals. 12-18"		Cream. Louseworts have roots like	
MITELLA TRIFIDA	.25	dahlias, but don't grow as easily.	
Pacemes short on leafless stems.		PENSTEMON ARIDUS	.30
Whitish 3-cleft petals. 8-15"		Inured to substandard living. Our	
All miterworts or bishop's cap,		smallest, and perhaps our best.	
similar and good on a damp, shady		Blue. 6-8" pH-7 June-July	
bank. They have rounded basal leaves		* PENSTEMON CALLESTINUS	.25
and sprays of greenish, saucer-shaped		= P. ALBERTINUS	
fls. of the same Artist's design as		My home town penstemon. Intense	
snowflakes. pH-5-7 25¢ by species,		abundant flowers. "Heavenly"	
15¢ for the first found.		Blue. 8-12" pH-7 May-June	
MESESES UNIFLORA	.25	* PENSTEMON CONFERTUS	.25
White. 2-4" pH-5-6 Single beauty. June		Cream. 6-18" June-July	
MUSINEON DIRARICATUM HOOKERI	.20	* PENSTEMON DIPHYLLUS	.35
Yellow. 6" pH-7-8 Apr.-May		Blue. 8-12" pH-5-6 June	
or a white parsnip, see LOMATIUM.		* PENSTEMON ELLIPTICUS	.35
Culture wild or tame, much the same.		Sometimes available. Large	
YOSOTIS ALPESTRIS	.25	flowered, ground cover.	
Perennial with bright blue fls.		* PENSTEMON BRIANTHERA SALIENS	.25
Blue. 4-12" pH-5-7 June-July		Large, mottled flowers.	
OPHAR (NYMPHAEA) POLYSEPALA	1.00	Lavender. 6-8" pH-7 May-June	
Yellow waterlily. summer		* PENSTEMON FLAVESCENS	.35
NOTHERA CAESPITOSA	.30	Abundant on a mountain in Idaho where	
Evening primrose.		I always like to go but seldom do.	
White. 3-6" pH-8 May-July		Cream-white. 8-12" pH-6 June-July	
OPUNTIA FRAGILIS	.35	* PENSTEMON FRUTICOSUS	.50
clumps,		Woody shrub.	
All plants per 100	5.00	Blue. 2' pH-5-6 June	
and leaves, yellow flowers.		PENSTEMON LYALLII	.35
5" pH-7-8		= P. LINEARIFOLIUS	
OPUNTIA POLYACANTHA	.35	If and when.	
Mockley pear. Flat leaves, yellow		* PENSTEMON OVATUS PINETORUM	.25
flowers. 20° below zero won't kill		= P. VILCOXII	
either of these Opuntias.		Fairly large growing, but desirable.	
All plants per 100	5.00	Best in shady, wild garden.	
OXYTROPIS OREOC... or PARRYI	.35	Blue. 1-3' pH-5-7 May-July	
Gray, grayish plants with showy		* PENSTEMON NITIDUS POLYPHYLLUS	.25
single fl		Long, gray leaves, sky-blue fls.	
		Blue. 8-10" pH-7-9 May-June	



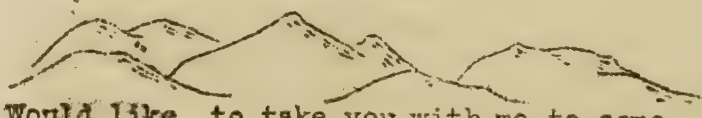
- \* *PENSTEMON PROCERUS*  
= *P. MICRANTHUS*  
Rhothead flower clusters.  
Blue. 10-18" pH-6-7 June-July
- Except for *P. confertus* & *P. procerus* give penstemons the best drainage possible. Most of them like a roadside cut or similar bank. Clay will do for *P. saliens* & *P. polyphyllus* and if a steep bank, even for others; but most, from choice or circumstances, occupy a gravelly soil.
- PERIDRIDIA GAIRDNERI* Doz. .75  
Squaw-root. Dormant.
- PHACELIA HETEROPHYLLA* .15  
or *P. LEUCOPHYLLA*
- PHACELIA SERICEA* .35  
Beautiful, but not easy.
- Thanks to Dr. Wherry, I have an ample list of moss-phlox.
- PHLOX ALYSSIFOLIA COLLINA* .35  
Occasionally *P.a.vera*,  
or *P.a. minor*.
- PHLOX BRYOIDES* .25  
Square-shoot Phlox. Compact,  
caespitose, gray foliage and  
abundant bloom. pH-5 May-June  
Small, blue or white flowers.
- PHLOX CAESPITOSA PULVINATA* .35  
If and when.
- PHLOX DIFFUSA SCLEPANTHIFOLIA* .25  
Western moss-phlox. Mt. areas.  
Lilac, caespitose. pH-5 June
- PHLOX DOUGLASII PICIDA* .30  
Viscid moss-phlox, shrubby.  
Clay is OK. if it slopes away.
- PHLOX HOODII VISCINULA* .25  
Sageland moss-phlox. Blue or pink,  
caespitose. pH-7 May. Also of my  
area are *P.h. muscoides*,  
*P.h. genuina*, and *P.h. glabrata*.
- PHLOX KELSEYI* .35  
If and when.
- PHLOX LONGIFOLIA TYPICA* .25  
or var. *HUMILIS*. Carinate Phlox,  
sweet william type.  
Lavender. 8-12" pH-6-8 June
- PHLOX MISSOULENSIS* .30  
Western moss-phlox. Abundant large  
flowers. None finer.  
Clear blue or white. pH-7-8
- PHLOX MULTIFLORA* .30  
Costate moss-phlox.
- Give western phlox drainage in the East. A hillock covered with 8" of road gravel is OK.
- PHYLLODOCE EMPETRIFORMIS* .35  
Evergreen when I can get it.  
Red fls. 1' pH-5 July
- .20 *PHYSARIA DIDYMOCARPA* .25  
or variety *LANATA*  
Double bladder pod, narrow  
upper sinus.
- PHYSARIA GEYERI* .25  
Twinpod. Wide upper sinus.  
Yellow. 4-6" pH-7-8 May
- PHYSOSTEGIA PARVIFLORA* .25  
Likes its feet wet.  
Rose-purple. 1-3' pH-6-7 June-Aug.
- PIPERIA MULTIFLORA* .30  
Similar to *Habenaria*, but dryer site.
- PLEASE be patient. I'm not up on radar,  
but look for plants the old fashioned  
way. May I substitute?
- .35 *POLEMONIUM HAYDENI* .25  
Rock slides. May-Aug.  
Blue or white. 12" pH-5-6
- POLEMONIUM OCCIDENTALE* .25  
Bog. Robust.
- POLEMONIUM PULCHERRIMUM* .35
- POLEMONIUM VISCOSUM* .35  
or *CONFERTUM*. Mt. valleys & peaks.
- You may call *Polemonium* skunk weed or  
sky pilot following your nose or soul.
- \* *POLYGONUM* sp. .20
- \* *POTENTILLA CONVALLARIA* .20  
Rockery or border. Good I think.  
Cream-white. 10-18" pH-7 Apr.-May
- \* *POTENTILLA (DASIPHORA) FRUTICOSA* .35  
Shrubby cinquefoil, Showy summer  
long. Good. May be kept sheared to  
any size. Yellow. 1/2-2' pH-5-7
- \* *POTENTILLA NUTTALLII* .25  
or *GLANDULOSA*  
Yellow. 1 1/2-2' pH-6 July
- POTENTILLA ANSERINA SERICEA* .25  
"Very decorative" Bailey says. Single  
showy fls. on low axillary stems.  
Yellow, low. pH-6 Summer
- \* *PRUNELLA VULGARIS* .20  
Selfheal. Blue. 6" pH-6 June
- PYROLA ASARIFOLIA* .35  
Large, pink fls. Leaf blades  
broader than long.  
Pink. 4-12" pH-5-7 May-June
- PYROLA CHILORANTHA* .25  
Blades orbicular, shorter than stem.  
Greenish-white. pH-5-7 June
- PYROLA ELLIPTICA* .25  
Leaf blades oval, longer than stem.  
White. pH-6 June-July
- PYROLA SECUNDA* .25  
Small white. pH-5-6 June
- PYROLA ULIGINOSA* .25  
Large; leaf blade longer than  
broad. Pink. pH-7 June



Just PYROLA, small white, large pink,	.15 .20	* SMILACTINA AMPLEXICAULIS False Solomon's Seal. White. 1-2' pH-6-7 June	.25
* RANUNCULUS GLABERRIMUS Early. For sunny, sandy sites. This one has everything a buttercup should including fragrance. Waxy yellow. 2-5" pH-6-7 Apr.	.10	SMILACINA RACEMOSA	.25
RANUNCULUS MONTANENSIS More robust, consistent bloomer on damp ground. Yellow. 1-2' pH-5-6 June *50 others here all good enough.	.20	* SMILACINA STELLATA Wild lily-of-the-valley. White. 8-12" pH-6-7 May-June	.20
RYDBERGIA, see ACTINEA		* SOLIDAGO ELONGATA Tall goldenrod. Compact fl. clusters. Yellow. 1-3' pH-6-7 July-Aug.	.20
* SAGITTARIA CUNEATA White. 8-18" Bog. July-Sept.	.25	* SOLIDAGO MISSOURIENSIS Dwarf goldenrod. Yellow. 6-8" pH-7-8 June-Aug. Others if you want them.	.20
* SAXIFRAGA ARGUTA Stream side. Choice in a wet place. White. 8-10" pH-5-6 July-Aug.	.25	Goldenrods would be better thought of if they stayed home more.	
* SAXIFRAGA AUSTROMONTANA From rock slides, compact mounds. White-pink dots. 4-8" pH-5-6 May-July	.35	SPEERGULARIA PUBRA A moss-like chickweed. Cover for wet ground. matted. pH-5-6 June	.25
SAXIFRAGA FLAGELLARIS Yellow saxifrage. Tiny alpine. Good when found.	.35	*SPHACRALCEA RIVULARIS Wild hollyhock. Good in border. Pink. 3-5' pH-6-7 June	.50
* SAXIFRAGA MONTANENSIS Similar to S. nivalis. Damp slopes, rocks and mossy banks.	.20	SPIRANTHES POPRIFOLIA Lady's tresses. Pretty, with white hair closely braided, a green dress and feet like a big bug. pH-5 Aug.	.25
Other Saxifrages as found	.25	SPRAGUEA MULTICEPS Pussy-paws. Cute.	.30
Saxifraga-like plants: LITHOPHRAGMA, MITELLA, HEUCHERA, TIARELLA, BOYKINIA		STELLARIA (ALSINE) LONGIPES Arctic starwort	.25
SCUTELLARIA EPILOBIFOLIA	.25	STENOTUS, see APLOPAPPUS	
SEDUM INTEGRIFOLIUM King's crown.	.35	STREPTOPUS AMPLEXIFOLIUS Twisted-stalk. Showy, with bright orange-red berries dangling along the branches. Streamside. White. 1½-3' pH-6-7 May-July	.35
SEDUM LEIBERGII BORSCHII Yellow. 2-4" pH-5-7 May-June	.25	SUN, RAIN & DRAINAGE and the greatest of these is drainage to avoid a wet crown in winter.	
SEDUM STENOPETALUM Yellow. 4-6" pH-5-7 May-June	.10	SYMPHORICAPPUS ALBUS LAEVIGATUS and S. OCCIDENTALIS Snowberry. 2-4' pH-5-7	.25
SEED LIST, wholesale upon request.		SYNTHYRIS MISSURICA MAJOR Large round, notched, evergreen leaves. Flowers suggesting a blue grape hyacinth. Unusual, even here. Easy, better try it. Blue. 8-12" pH-7 May-June	.35
SELAGINELLA Densa	.20	* SYNTHYRIS LACINIATA One half as large as S.m. major. More of an alpine and perhaps better among rocks.	.25
* SENECIO PURSHIANA Light gray foliage. 6-10" Many other Senecios.	.20	TENTATION, a choice assortment, any number, my selection. Per 100 \$10.00	
*SIEVERSIA CILIATA = GEUM TRIFLORUM Purple avens. Rose 8-12" pH-6-7 May-June	.20	THALICTRUM sp. A woods plant that appears at home with ferns. White. 2-3' pH-5-7 May-June	.25
SIEVERSIA (GEUM) TURBINATA	.20		
SILENE ACAULIS Carpet pink. A good trick if you can do it.	.25		
SILENE MENZIESII	.25		
SISYRINCHIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM or S. OCCIDENTALA or others Blue-eyed grass describes several of our species.	.25		



- \* *TIARELLA UNIFOLIATA* .20  
Lace flower. Delightfully delicate  
in appearance and easy in shade.  
White. 8-12" pH-6-7 Aug.-Sept.
- \* *TOFIELDIA INTERMEDIA* .25
- TOWNSENDIA SERICEA* (EXSCAPA)  
Easter daisy of the foothills.  
White. 2" pH-8 Apr.-May
- TRAUTVETTERIA GRANDIS* .35  
Bugbane.  
White. 3' pH-6-7 July
- \* *TRILLIUM OVATUM* Doz. 1.00  
No finer Trillium.  
White. 8-12" pH-5-7 Apr.-May
- \* *TROLLIUS ALBIFLORUS* .20  
Globe-flower. Blooms at snow's edge.  
Cream-white. 4-20" pH-5-6 May-June
- VACCINIUM OVALIFOLIUM* .50
- VACCINIUM SCORARIUM* .35
- VERONICA AMERICANA* .25  
Blue. 18" Streamside. All summer.
- VERONICA CUSICKII* .30  
or *V. SERPYLLIFOLIA*  
Blue. 6-8" pH-5-6 May-June
- VERONICA WORMSKJOLDII* .25
- VIOLA ADUNCA* (or *MONTANENSIS*) .20  
Blue. 3-5" pH-6-7 May-June
- VIOLA BELLIDIFOLIA* .25  
Compact with small leaves and  
abundant flowers. A good one.  
Blue. 2-4" Apr.-May
- VIOLA GLABELLA* .25  
Yellow. 6-10" pH-6-7 Apr-July
- VIOLA NUTTALLII VALLICOLA* .20  
A drought resistant yellow violet.
- VIOLA ORBICULATA* .15  
Yellow violet of cold woods.  
Yellow. 2-4" pH-5-9 Apr.-July
- VIOLA PALUSTRIS* .25  
Small white violet of moist places.
- VIOLA RUGULOSA* .20  
This one grows willingly.  
White. 10-12" May-on
- Any violet, per Doz. \$1.25
- WILD FLOWER SEED MIXTURE suitable  
for roadside or waste area planting.  
Old seed and current surpluses. Per oz. 50
- WOODSIA, see following *ADIANTUM*
- WYETHIA AMPLEXICAULIS* .25  
Mulish many ways.
- \* *XEROPHYLLUM TENAX* .25  
Beargrass. They root deeply, so  
small plants sent. Like tapers tall.  
White. 3' pH-5-7 June-July
- \* *YUCCA GLAUCA* .35  
If and when I get to the eastern  
part of the state. They also root deep.
- \* *ZIGADENUS GRAMINEUS* Doz. .75  
Death camas. Fall bulbs.
- \* *ZIGADENUS ELEGANS* Doz. \$1.00  
Wand lily. A more showy plant from  
the higher areas.  
Plant a dozen together.
- Due to snow blocked roads, high country  
plants can not be collected before June or  
July. They start growth very rapidly when  
the snow is off. Collecting as the snow  
banks recede is ideal for me. The ground  
is soft, the weather pleasant, and avail-  
able plants usually may be readily recog-  
nized; but hot weather lower down may cook  
the plants in shipment.
- If June is hot with you, fall shipments  
may be your solution for high country  
plants. Plants that, when they have fin-  
ished their season, die back to the crown,  
may be held in this semi-dormant condition  
for some time without too much difficulty  
and when planted either start growth imme-  
diately or develop bud and roots in  
preparation for spring.
- August is apt to be dry in the West and  
with the grazing, may make some plants  
difficult to find or identify. Snow may  
come again in early September or the  
ground freeze. I want to test semi-  
dormant transplanting more extensively,  
so place an order for a fall planting.  
Name acceptable substitutes for plants I  
fail to find and report your experience.
- We have many interesting plants in our own  
country and should learn to make more use  
of them.
- SOIL ACIDITY, is expressed herein as pH-  
and a figure. pH-7 is neutral. Higher  
figures are alkaline, lower acid.  
Drainage, moisture, light and tempera-  
ture are no less important. Read the  
cultural directions on the following  
page and use your own judgement.
- 6-8" One thing that has always bothered me  
in botany is how big is large? I have  
tried to show for height average figures  
for this region. They vary widely in-  
creasing with moisture, warmth, richness  
of soil, and protection from grazing  
(shearing).
- "EASY" Many of these plants are not "easy"  
within the meaning of this term in the  
ordinary garden catalogue. However, all  
grow luxuriantly where I find them and  
most of them will grow for you if you  
meet their requirements. Their correct  
culture is not yet well known and exper-  
imentation is recommended.



Would like to take you with me to some  
of the many interesting areas familiar  
to me.





## CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Drainage is perhaps the first requirement of Western plants, so plant them where moisture, especially in winter, cannot collect and stand about the crown.

Our soil is usually of rock and gravel with decayed vegetable matter and some silt added. This is often underlain with stony clay. Clay and gravel seem in effect to be quite similar. The same species is sometimes found growing equally well in either. This means to me, that it is not necessary to haul in gravel to make a drained soil if a slope and an impervious surface will get the same result. Your own soil formula may be as effective as any I could give and if you get in an extra shovel of this or that it may be better. I would advise, however, the liberal use of rocks and gravel, not alone on the surface, but to a considerable depth. The free circulation of air and moisture is important to cool the soil by evaporation as well as for quick drainage.

In addition to good drainage at all seasons, including winter, high mountain plants usually have ample moisture in spring when the snows are melting, and frequent showers later, but may get quite dry in late summer. How important this drying out is, is debatable; but it may be advantageous to some species to withhold moisture after flowering and induce a semi-dormant period. It seems logical that the time to move plants is during, or at the beginning of this dormancy, holding them in storage if necessary until a suitable planting time, or allowing them to have their rest with only enough moisture in hot weather to prevent brittleness. When plants are received, remove the wrappings and set the package in water over night. Remove from the water and keep in cool place until ready to plant. If there is to be a long delay, cover the roots with dirt or the whole package with moss.

Anyone who ever stood on a mountain top knows that the air circulates about alpenes. I don't go so far as to recommend an electric fan, but suggest you avoid smothering alpenes among more aggressive plants. Make use of slopes and banks if you have them. They assist both air circulation and drainage. Sun shines hot on western mountains, but rocks and rapid evaporation absorb the heat. A large rock may reflect heat to a desert plant on one side and shade the site of an alpine on the other. Light shade that does not restrict air circulation may prove an advantage in your long season area.

Rocky Mt. soils are usually neutral or mildly acid, but range from pH-5 around a sphagnum bog to pH-8 over limestone. Most plants seem to adapt regularly to some. Variation in soil acidity if drainage, moisture, air, light, and temperature are satisfactory.


Plants from the dry plains take ordinary soil conditions, but with moisture decreased. Ferns and woods plants prefer a sandy humus over a porous subsoil. They do not need the air circulation of alpenes, but prefer shade and frequent moisture.

Silvery leaved plants are more abundant from areas of hot sun and drying winds. The villousness protecting the plant. Shade plants are more apt to have large, thin and green leaves, though this may be of little help in the culture of plants received without foliage and without labels.

In handling seed, planting in sphagnum is recommended. Press the seed into  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch pulverized sphagnum moss, available from any florist, and spread over a good, well drained soil. Then cover with a pane of glass. Sprinkle as often as necessary to keep moss damp to the touch. Some seed germinate quickly, while others are more slow, sometimes coming even more abundantly a second year. Due, no doubt, to the controlled conditions of the alpine house, many Westerns seem to be well suited for this type of culture.

Even on quite familiar areas, I am continually finding plants overlooked before, and failing to find some known to be available from the area. What to include in a list of this sort is something of a problem. I try to list what I think you would like and that I am reasonably sure to find. There are, of course, many more. I cannot get to all areas often and sometimes must eliminate unprofitable trips. If you have special interests, I would appreciate hearing of them, but make no promises. I do, however, wish you every success.

Frank H. Rose, 1020 Poplar Street, Missoula, Montana.





12  
COMMON NAMES

Where the scientific and common name is the same it is listed but once.  
If you don't find it here, look in the general list or write.

Aconite saxifraga, Boykinia	Coralroot, Corallorhiza
Alfilaria, Erodium	Cotton grass, Eriophorum
Alum-root, Heuchera	Cow-parsnip, Heracleum
American bluebell, Mertensia	Cranebill, Geranium
American cowslip, Dodecatheon	Currant, Ribes
American laurel, Kalmia	Cypress spurge, Euphorbia
American pasque flower, Anemone patens	Daisy, Erigeron
Antelope bush, Purshia	Death camas, Zigadenus
Arctic gentian, Gentiana r.	Devil's club, Echinopanax
Arrowhead, Sagittaria	Dogbane, Apocynum
Avalanche lily, Erythronium	Dog-tooth violet, Erythronium
Avens (Mt.), Dryas	Dogwood, Cornus
Avens (purple), Sieversia	Duckweed, Lemna
Avens (yellow), Geum	Duckweed (larger), Spirodela
Bachelor's button, Centaurea	Dwarf larkspur, Delphinium
Balsamroot, Balsamorhiza	Easter daisy, Townsendia
Baneberry, Actaea	Elder, Sambucus
Bearberry, Arctostaphylos	Elderberry, Sambucus
Beardstongues, Penstemon	Elephant head, Pedicularis
Beargrass, Xerophyllum	Elk thistle, Cirsium
Bedstraw, Galium	Evening primrose, Oenothera
Bird-bills, Dodecatheon	Everlasting, Anaphalis
Birth-root, Trillium	Fairy bells, Disporum
Biscuit root (white), Lomatium	Fairy slipper, Calypso
Bishopscap, Mitella	False bugbane, Trautvetteria
Bistort, Polygonum	False hellebore, Veratrum
Bitterbrush, Purshia	False miterwort, Tiarella
Bitter cherry, Prunus	False Solomon's seal, Disporum
Bitterroot, Lewisia	Fernleaf, Pedicularis
Bladder pod, Lesquerella	Ferns, see under Adiantum
Blanket flower, Gaillardia	Fireweed, Epilobium
Blazing star, Liatris	Five-finger, Potentilla
Blazing star, Mentzelia	Flax (blue), Linum
Bluebell, Campanula	Fleabane, Erigeron
Bluebell, Mertensia	Forget-me-not (dwarf) Eritrichium
Blueberry, Vaccinium	Forget-me-not (tall) Myosotis or Lappula
Blue bonnet, Lupinus	Fringecup, Lithofragma
Blue camas, Camassia	Fringed loosestrife, Steironema
Blue-eyed grass, Sisyrinchium	Garlic, Allium
Blue flag, Iris	Glacier lily, Erythronium
Blue flax, Linum	Globe flower, Trollius
Bog asphodel, Tofieldia	Globe mallow, Sphaeralcea
Breadroot, Lewisia	Golden aster, Chrysopsis
Brides bouquet, Chaenactis	Goldenpoa, Thermopsis
Brown-eyed Susan, Gaillardia	Golden-rod, Solidago
Broom-weed, Gutierrezia	Golden smoke, Corydalis
Buffaloberry, Shepherdia	Gold thread, Coptis
Bulrush, Scirpus	Grape fern, Botrychium
Bunchberry, Cornus	Grass of Parnassus, Parnassia
Buttercup, Ranunculus	Gay feather, Liatris
Butterfly lily, Calochortus	Green-gentian, Frasera
Butterfly weed, Gaura	Gromwell, Lithospermum
Butterweed, Senecio	Groundsel, Senecio
Button snake-root, Liatris	Harobell, Campanula
Cactus, (ball type) Coryphantha	Hawthorn, Crataegus
Cactus, (spreading type) Opuntia	Heal-all, Prunella
Capnoides, Corydalis	Hearts-ease, Viola
Carpot pink, Silene acaulis	Holly fern, Polystichum
Cat's-paws, Antennaria	Holly-grape, Berberis (Mahonia)
Cat-tail, Typha	Honeysuckle, Lonicera
Chickweed, Cerastium	Horsemint, Monarda
Chickweed, Stellaria	Horsetail, Equisetum
Chokecherry, Prunus	Huckleberry, Vaccinium
Cinquefoil, Potentilla	Hyacinth, Brodiaea
Cliff brake, Cheilanthes	Indian paint, Lithospermum
Climbing bittersweet, Celastrus	Jacob's ladder, Gilia
Clubmoss, Lycopodium	Jacob's ladder, Polomonium
Clubmoss (little) Selaginella	June-berry, Amelanchier
Cowboy's delight, Malvastrum	Kinnikinnik, Arctostaphylos
Columbine, Aquilegia	Kitten tails (blue) Synthyris



Kitten tails (red) *Besseyia*  
 Kitten toes, *Antennaria*  
 Labrador tea, *Ledum*  
 Lace flower, *Tiarella*  
 Ladies' slipper, *Cypripedium*  
 Ladies' tresses, *Spiranthes*  
 Lady's thumbs, *Polygonum*  
 Larkspur, *Delphinium*  
 Leather-flower, *Clematis douglasii*  
 Lemon mint, *Monarda*  
 Licorice, *Glycyrrhiza*  
 Lily-of-the-valley, *Smilacina*  
 Lion's heart, *Physostegia*  
 Little club moss, *Selaginella*  
 Loco, *Astragalus*  
 Loco, *Oxytropis*  
 Lousewort, *Pedicularis*  
 Lupine, *Lupinus*  
 Mallow, *Malvastrum*  
 Maretail, *Equisetum*  
 Maretail, *Hippuris*  
 Mariposa lily, *Calochortus*  
 Marsh marigold, *Caltha*  
 Meadow rue, *Thalictrum*  
 Meadow saxifrage, *S. montanensis*  
 Meadow sweet, *Spiraea*  
 Milfoil, *Achillea*  
 Milkvetch, *Astragalus*  
 Milkweed, *Asclepias*  
 Miner's lettuce, *Montia*  
 Miterwort, *Mitella*  
 Mock orange, *Philadelphus*  
 Monkey flower, *Mimulus*  
 Monkshood, *Aconitum*  
 Moonwort, *Botrychium*  
 Morning-star, *Mentzelia*  
 Moss campion, *Wilene acaulis*  
 Moss chickweed, *Spergularia*  
 Moss pink, *Douglasia*  
 Mountain ash, *Sorbus*  
 Mountain dock, *Polygonum*  
 Mountain-gold, *Aplopappus*  
 Mountain laurel, *Ceanothus (Holodiscus)*  
 Mountain laurel, *Kalmia*  
 Mountain lover, *Pachystima*  
 Mountain maple, *Acer*  
 Mountain spray, *Sericotheca*  
 Mouse-ear, *Cerastium*  
 Muskplant, *Mimulus*  
 New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus*  
 Ninebark, *Opulaster*  
 Nodding onion, *Allium cornuum*  
 Oak fern, *Thelypteris*  
 Ocean spray, *Sericotheca*  
 Old man's whiskers, *Sieversia*  
 Onion, *Allium*  
 Oregon sunshine, *Eriophyllum*  
 Orpine, *Sedum*  
 Owl's clover, *Orthocarpus*  
 Paint brush, *Castilleja*  
 Parrotfeather, *Myriophyllum*  
 Pasque flower, *Anemone patens*  
 Pathfinder, *Adonocaulon*  
 Pearly everlasting, *Anaphalis*  
 Pin-clover, *Erodium*  
 Pipsissewa, *Chimaphila*  
 Pond lily, *Nymphaea*  
 Popcorn flower, *Cryptantha*  
 Prairie pink, *Lygodesmia*  
 Prairie smoke, *Sieversia (Geum)*  
 Prickly pear, *Opuntia*  
 Primrose (evening), *Oenothera*

*Puccoon, Lithospermum*  
 Purple clematis, *Clematis columbiana*  
 Pussy-ears, *Calochortus*  
 Pussy-paws, *Spraguea*  
 Pussy-toes, *Antennaria*  
 Queen cup, *Clintonia*  
 Rabbit bush, *Chrysothamnus*  
 Rabbit tobacco, *Antennaria*  
 Ragwort, *Senecio*  
 Ram's horn, *Pedicularis racemosa*  
 Rattlepod, *Astragalus*  
 Rattlesnake plantain, *Goodyera*  
 Red cedar, *Juniperus*  
 Red stonecrop, *Sedum integrifolium*  
 Red heather, *Phyllodoce*  
 Rock rose, *Lewisia rediviva*  
 Rock jasmine, *Drosace*  
 Rush, *Juncus*  
 Sage, *Artemisia*  
 Solomon berry, *Bossekia*  
 Sand lily, *Mentzelia*  
 Sandwort, *Alsinopsis*  
 Sandwort, *Arenaria*  
 Saskatoon, *Amelanchier*  
 Saxifrage, *Boykinia*  
 Saxifrage, *Saxifraga*  
 Scarlet gaura, *Gaura*  
 Scarlet gilia, *Gilia*  
 Scotch bluebell, *Campanula*  
 Sedge, *Carex*  
 Sego lily, *Calochortus*  
 Selfheal, *Prunella*  
 Serviceberry, *Amelanchier*  
 Shin leaf, *Pyrola*  
 Shooting star, *Dodecatheon*  
 Showy milkweed, *Asclepias speciosa*  
 Shrubby cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa*  
 Silkweed, *Asclepias*  
 Silver berry, *Elaeagnus*  
 Silver plant, *Eriogonum ovalifolium*  
 Silver head, *Potentilla anserina*  
 Single beauty, *Moneses*  
 Skeleton weed, *Lygodesmia*  
 Sky pilot, *Polemonium*  
 Skullcap, *Scutellaria*  
 Skunk cabbage, *Lysichitum*  
 Skunk weed, *Polemonium*  
 Snakeweed, *Gutierrezia*  
 Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos*  
 Snowbrush, *Ceanothus*  
 Solomonplume, *Smilacina*  
 Spanish bayonet, *Yucca*  
 Stork's bill, *Erodium*  
 Speedwell, *Veronica*  
 Spike-rush, *Eleocharis*  
 Spotted saxifrage, *S. austromontana*  
 Spring beauty, *Claytonia*  
 Squaw root, *Perideridia*  
 Star-flowered Solomon's seal, *Smilacina*  
 Star flower, *Lithofragma*  
 Star thistle, *Centaurea*  
 Starwort, *Alsine*  
 Stenotus, *Aplopappus*  
 Stickleaf, *Mentzelia*  
 Stickseed, *Lappula*  
 St. John's wort, *Hypericum*  
 Stonecrop, *Sedum*  
 Sugar bowl, *Clematis douglasii*  
 Sulphur plant, *Eriogonum piperi*  
 Sumac, *Rhus*  
 Sundew, *Drosera*  
 Sun-cups, *Oenothera*



Swamp laurel, *Kalmia*  
 Syringa, *Philadelphus*  
 Sweet william, *Phlox longifolia*  
 Thimbleberry, *Bossekia*  
 Toad-flax, *Comandra*  
 Turkey peas, *Orogenia*  
 Turpentine weed, *Gutierrezia*  
 Twayblade, *Listera*  
 Twinflower, *Linnaea*  
 Twinpod, *Physaria*  
 Twisted-stalk, *Streptopus*  
 Umbrella plant, *Eriogonum subalpinum*  
 Violet, *Viola*  
 Virgin's bower, *Clematis*  
 Wake robin, *Trillium*  
 Wall flower, *Erysimum*  
 Wand lily, *Zigadenus*  
 Water buttercup, *Batrachium*  
 Water ladysthumb, *Polygonum*  
 Waterleaf, *Hydrophyllum*  
 Water lily, *Nymphaea*  
 Water milfoil, *Myriophyllum*  
 Water plantain, *Alisma*  
 Western blue flag, *Iris missouriensis*  
 White dryad, *Dryas octopetala*  
 Whitlow-wort, *Paronychia*

Whitlowgrass, *Draba*  
 Whorled water-milfoil, *Myriophyllum*  
 Whortleberry, *Vaccinium*  
 Wild bergamot, *Monarda*  
 Wild buckwheat, *Eriogonum*  
 Wild candytuft, *Arabis*  
 Wild crocus, *Anemone patens*  
 Wild hollyhook, *Sphaeralcea*  
 Wild hyacinth, *Brodiaea*  
 Wild parsnip, *Lomatium*  
 Wild parsnip (fragrant), *Ligusticum*  
 Wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia*  
 Wind flower, *Anemone globosa*  
 Wintergreen, *Chimaphila*  
 Wintergreen, *Pyrola*  
 Wood orchid, *Habenaria*  
 Wood-rush, *Luzula*  
 Woods anemone, *Anemone Piperi*  
 Woods nymph, *Moneses*  
 Woolly yellow daisy, *Eriophyllum*  
 Wormwood, *Artemisia*  
 Yellow avena, *Geum*  
 Yellow-bell, *Fritillaria*  
 Yellow dryas, *Dryas drummondii*  
 Yellow parsnip (dwarf), *Musineon*  
 Yellow stoncrep, *Sedum stenopetalum*

Active plants are packed in damp sphagnum. Cultural directions given and plants guaranteed satisfactory upon arrival.

For seed or living plants of species native to the Glacier and Yellowstone Park region, i.e. the Northern Rocky Mountains, write

Frank H. Rose, 1020 Poplar St., Missoula, Montana.

BOTANISTS ARE WONDERFUL  
 So I, Frank H. Rose, say.

By omitting the names of botanists from this list, I find myself with surplus letters. I'll place them here rearranged.

Can you climb to timberline and name all the plants you find there? So can I. Each plant, of course, carries its own name if you can read it. Lower down, *Lysichiton americanum* may have its name in big white letters along its wall-like leaves; or *Echinopanax horridum*, like a Boris Karloff premiere, flash from white to green then to red and run down through broad, green balconies to the trap below.

But, to pick the little ones high on a mountain, with your eyes filled with tears by the raw timberline wind is quite another matter and working them out from dried samples brought home is about as bad. You look and look again, consult this book and that and finally decide that Rydberg said it was this, and Britton or Nelson said it was that, and you think what wonderful men. Soon you are filled with wonder. You wonder if it is this or that and what makes it grow? Will it appeal to your distant friends as it does to you, and how will it behave for them? I appreciate it when you tell me where I am wrong.



Get busy.



## Trees and Shrubs

Listed here are some of our better trees and shrubs.

Minimum order from this page \$1.00 each species.

You will often get a more shapely shrub from your local nurseryman if he has the desired species; I prefer to collect flowering plants. Suckers, or cuttings of stem or root will, given time, produce satisfactory plants of many shrubs and can usually be furnished. Good seedlings are generally available of a few and others are small enough to dig anyway. Good seedling trees are often available where fire, logging or tramping has prepared a seed bed. Where practical, I have indicated the approximate number to expect for \$1.00. For the rest, if you must have them, tell me what you want and I will do the best I can.

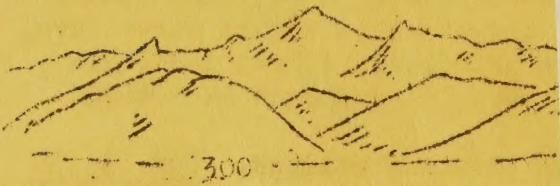
Trees		Size	For \$1.00	Medium Shrubs continued. For \$1.00	
Abies granitic		4-8"	5	Pachystima myrsinites	4
Favors ample moisture		8-10"	4	Good if you can grow it.	
Abies lasiocarpa		4-6"	6	Purshia tridentata	
The fir at timberline		6-10"	4	Good for dry well drained slopes.	
Juniperus scopulorum		4-8"	5	Juniperus communis montana	3
Write for seed list.				Attractive, with gin flavored berries.	
Larix occidentalis or lyallii		6-12"	4	Kalmia microphylla	
The deciduous evergreen.				Cuttings or clumps available.	
Picea engelmannii		4-6"	6	Rhus glabra	5
Shapely and good color		6-9"	5	Good and generally available, easy.	
Pinus albicaulis				Rhus trilobata	
The timberline pine				A hardy pioneer, asking little.	
Pinus brachyptera		4-6"	6	Rosa acicularis	
= P. ponderosa scopulorum				Another single wild rose.	
Bark yellows with age.				Shepherdia canadensis	
Pinus monticola		4-6"	6	Bright red berries.	
Soft bluish needles		6-8"	4	Spiraea densiflora or menziesii	
Pinus murrayana		3-6"	6	With red flowers.	
Short lived, good 100 yrs.		6-9"	5	Spiraea lueida has white flowers.	
Pseudotsuga taxifolia caesia		5-7"	5	Vaccinium, we have 9	
Our best Christmas tree		7-10"	4	I find some in pies or elsewhere,	
Thuja plicata		5-7"	10	including V. caespitosum, V. membranaceum	
Grows rapid and immense.		7-12"	6	V. ovalifolium and V. scoparium.	
Tsuga heterophylla or mertensiana				Yucca glauca	
Topmost twig at ease.				Seed some yrs. Small plants, if & when.	
<u>Tall Shrubs. Normally over 6'</u>				<u>Low Shrubs</u>	<u>Mostly under 2'</u>
Acer glabrum				Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	4
Glorious in fall color.				Berries in season. Cuttings or plants.	
Amelanchier alnifolia				Artemisia frigida	8
More a bearberry than Arctostaphylos.				Soft as kitten fur. Shear it.	
Echinopanax horridum				Berberis (mahonia) repens	4
To collect it is the Devil's own job.				Creeping Oregon grape. Evergreen.	
Holodiscus (Sericotheca) discolor				Gaultheria humifusa	4
Ocean spray, better than Spiraea.				A mat forming evergreen	
Philadelphus lewisii				Gutierrezia sarothrae	5
A Lewis & Clark find and still tops.				Matchwood. Late yellow flowers.	
Prunus demissa				Plants green in dry weather.	
The thicket forming western bird cherry.				Juniperus horizontalis	2
Prunus emarginata, suckers or cuttings				Mat forming juniper.	
Another free lunch counter for birds.				Linnaea borealis americana	5
Salix. We have willows from the ground up.				Ground cover for cold shady site.	
Sambucus glauca				Penstemon fruticosus	3
Blue berried elder. Cuttings or berries.				Showy purple flowered bush	
Shepherdia argentea				Phlox douglasii rigida	5
Red berries, silvery lvs., tart jelly.				Low shrubby phlox. Light blue fls.	
Sorbus scopulina or occidentalis				Phyllocladus empetrifolius	3
Red or orange berried shrubs.				Mountain red heather.	
<u>Medium Shrubs 2-6"</u>				Potentilla fruticosa	4
Artemisia tridentata or absinthium			5	Dwarf mountain form.	
Fine on a dry site.				Dryas drummondii, yellow flowers.	
Bossekia parviflora				Dryas octopetala, white flowers.	3
Large leaved thimble berry.				Eriogonum microthecum	
Ceanothus velutinus				Pink flowered shrub.	
Evergreen, but seldom small here				<u>Vines</u>	
Chrysothamnus nauseosus			4	Clomatis columbiana	4
Light gray foliage, late yellow fls.				Blue flowered shade loving vine.	
Ledum glandulosum			4	Clomatis ligusticifolia	
Damp shady site is OK.				Abundant white flower clusters.	
Opulaster bracteatus				Lonicera ciliosa	4
Indian's arrow wood.				Orange red flowers.	



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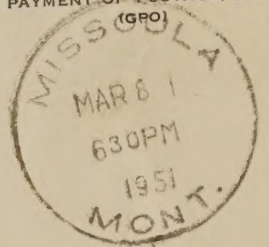
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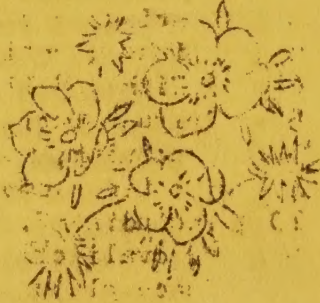


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Native Plants of the National Park Region.

- Flowers
- Shrubs
- Trees
- Ferns
- Bulbs
- Seeds



Collected for you  
by  
Frank H. Rose,  
1020 Poplar Street,  
Missoula, Montana.

